Vol. 3 .- No. 4.

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WORCESTER, (MASS.,) WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1840.

CYRUS P. GROSVENOR, Editor.

paid by one hand, eleven copies; and for Thirty-six Dollars so paid, twenty-one copies. The paper will be sent to subscribers there was not even a coffin. In the height of her grief she could not help telling John Stubbs, namely all to the usual rates.

IT A live advertisements of a general character will be attended in the usual rates.

IT All Communications, Postage Paid, will be attended at the usual rates.

And then Tom's garden was a picture of neather where was not even a coffin. In the height of her grief she could not help telling John Stubbs, names; his fences were never known to blow over as did his neighbor's. His land was rich, while that of his next neighbor's would produce harding and to.

AGENT FOR NEW YORK CITY,

And then Tom's garden was a picture of neather where we had in the height of her grief she could not help telling John Stubbs, names; his fences were never known to blow over as did his neighbor's. His land was rich, while that of his next neighbor's would produce harding and the transfer of the grief she could not help telling John Stubbs, names; his fences were never known to blow over as did his neighbor's. His land was rich, while that of his next neighbor's would produce harding and the transfer of neather than the produce of the grief she could not help telling John Stubs, names; his fences were never known to blow over as did his neighbor's. His land was rich, while that of his next neighbor's would produce harding that of his next neighbor's would produce harding and the transfer of neather than the produce of the grief she could not help telling John Stubs, names; his fences were never known to blow over as did his neighbor's. His land was rich, while that of his next neighbor's would produce harding and the produce harding that the first harding that the produce of the grief she could not help the grief she could not help the grief she could not help the produce of neather than the grief she could not help the grief she could not help the grief she could not help the grief she

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Ans. One is that the zense of the passage must agree with the grammatical construction of the language. Another is, that it must agree with the context and design of the writer.

Ques. 12. Are men to study in order to understand the Scriptures, or are they inspired to understand then?

Ans. If they are inspired to understand the Bible, I should think that it would perclude the necessity of studying it. If we say that it is necessary for us to be inspired in order to understand the will of God as recorded in the Scriptures, it is in my thoughts equivalent to saying.

The Pucha of Egypt is the most tolerant of all the Mahomedan princes. There are no persecutions for religious opinions in his dominions.—Ib.

Statements similar to those above were made by Mr. Armstrong at the Concert of Prayer held in this city on Monday. The meeting was well attended, and the countenances of the congregation indicated a deep and abiding interest in the missionary cades.

tense anxiety.

From this brief view of the present state of the From this brief view of the present state of the world, and its unsettled condition, we see that the wrents of the coming year will fill a chapter of no ordinary interest in the history of nations. How it will affect us as individuals, it will be useless to conjecture. How few, at the close of the last year, found themselves in the situations, they so confidently expected at its commencement.

It would be interesting to retrace our steps, and inquire into the progress of religion in the different parts of the world—its connection with the causes

parts of the world—its connection with the causes which are producing these mighty changes, and the probable influence of all these events upon the extension of Christianity throughout the world. But we do not feel competent to a task like that. We can only state our belief, that the stone cut out of the mountain without hands is still rolling on, and will conjugate to roll till it has filled the whole earth. will continue to roll till it has filled the whole earth. The rays of the Sun of Righteousness casts a rain-The rays of the Sun of Righteousness casts a rain-bow of hope on the dark cloud before us. Assured that the Judge of all the earth will do right, we it the coming year with all its events into

From Zion's Watch Tower.
What has the Church to do with Slavery ?

What has the Church to do with Slavery?

Many good professors of religion appear to think because Slavery is guarged and sanctioned by beaux, willing to disfranchise themselves in order to avoid any responsibility on the subject. But are they thus tame and passive in regard to other matter-which are likewise the subjects of legislative action? Or is slavery so small an affair that they may be excused from inquiring after it? Let them but take a bird'seeve view of it, and see if it is a the human mind, is open war against Jehovah— by withhelding God's word, in a land of Bibles, is Lake, into the very bosom of Christian America.

Now, if the law does throw its sanctifying influ-

Now, if the law does throw its sanctifying influence around such abominations, have Christian legislators, Christian citizens, Christian voters, Christian ministers and Christian churches nothing to do with it? Independent of its political bearings, the Church is bound to unite her testimony against it, and exhibit its character as she would that of any other moral evil, and hold it up to the gaze of the world, as a sin of monstrons growth.—
It has been most truly said, "if the Churches destroy not slavery, slavery will destroy them?" Its oblige me, and I will reward any froute and pay full. Since rossing spirit in bright hopes to be consummatery in the churches description of slavery, slavery will destroy them?" Its present hiding place is in the Churches, and until reward, and he might have betrayed him, and if the cold and misanthropic must be the infidel heart reward, and he might have betrayed him, and if the cold and misanthropic must be the infidel heart will be cold and misanthropic must be the infidel heart forms. I wish you to do so. You present hiding place is in the Churches, and they are purged the sin cannot be reached, much they are purged the booklative enactment. What do those Christians expect who are saying, "it is a creature of the law, and the law must do it away?" This means neither more nor less than, let the kingdom of Cæsar reject it and then, we will condemn it; or until Cæ-ar's kingdom is purified, we cannot lift a finger to aid in purging leaven of wickedness from the kingdom of Christ. What sophistry is this! The kingdom of Cæsar must be the example in moral reformations of the kingdom of Christ?

kingdom of Christ? The truth is, slavery is sanctified in its Church relations, and the Church of Christ is the only body on earth that can effectually put the ban upon it .-Indeed the Churches possess the only power on and flayed backs for macks of affection." earth to give this iniquity its true moral character, 1 shall take leave, Mr. Editor, to append a few carth to give this iniquity its true moral character, and while they refuse to exert this power they recommend they refuse to exert this power they recommended accountable before God for all the evils of the said. There is a man connected with what disseminated—let light and truth at forth—let light at light and truth at forth—let light at light at

" Come out of her, my people, That ye be not partakers of her sins, And that ye receive not of her plagues. For her sins have reached unto heaven, And God hath remembered her iniquities.

Who, that is acquainted with the efforts pu forth in the cause of Temperance, and with the true secret of its success thus far, under God, can ask what course is to be pursued in regard to the abolition of slavery from our nation? By this re formation we have had a practical demonstration of what may be effected by enlightening the public mind and bringing within its conceptions the na-ture, extent, and bearings of an acknowledged but tolerated national sin. Nor is it difficult to imagture, extent, and bearings of an acknowledged out tolerated national sin. Nor is it difficult to imagine what that people, who have pronounced the traffic in alcohol as a beverage, an immorality, will pronounce the traffic in flesh and blood to be, when the subject is fairly before them. We owe it to the character of the age in which we are permitted to live, to abolish this accursed sin. We owe it to the light emitted from all Christian nations, by dean outcome the slave trade on the coast of Africa, as in the mount of Africa, as in the many of the form England by her abolishing slavery from all hat cannot see the sinfulness of such a relation accountable creatures, enjoying moral reformations, and more than all, the circumstances.—One thing, however, is certified and continuous of the valley, as in the resistance of the valley, as in the vision of Ezekiel, and clothing them with the flesh and sinews of a new existence!

Every where, that promise uttered on the mountain site of Nazareth, is in the course of fulfillowing in the vision of Ezekiel, and clothing them with the flesh and sinews of a new existence!

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Every where, that course of fulfillowing in the vision of Ezekiel, and clothing them with the flesh and sinews of a new existence!

Every where, that cannot see the subscription about \$2000 prints of the Vallage of the Val her dominions. We owe it, as God's rational and accountable creatures, enjoying the like the solution of the fluctures, would, I lear, act as they do, in the improving condition of Egypt—the milder sway of the improving condition of Egypt—the milder sway of the fluctures of the church, and the improving condition of Egypt—the milder sway of the Turkish Sultans—the gradual emancipation that forener! so far as their crooked policy and that forener! so far as their crooked policy and that forener less valleys and hills, are sent of Heaven to revivify the milder sway of the church and that forener so far as their crooked policy and that forener less valleys and hills, are sent of Heaven to revivify the milder sway of the church and that forener so far as their crooked policy and that forener less valleys and hills, are sent of Heaven to revivify the milder sway of the improving condition of Egypt—the milder sway of the improving condition of Eg the winter-chilled graces of the church, to replenish and rekindle the "light of the world," and to add and restore freshness and savor to "the salt of the earth" To these we owe it—and, if we fail to abolish the sin of slavery from our land, these blessings have been showered upon us in vain; was not one pining captive slave in all our vast dominions.* Such men appear in the view of canfrom our experience, or from what passes in review before us; and we live for nought.

can preach sermons, ring changes on our national state, the abolition of slavery in the republics of the South—the movements of France, Denmark and Sweden, for entire emancipation of the slavery in the republics of the South—the movements of France, Denmark and Sweden, for entire emancipation of the slavery in the republics of the south—the movements of France, Denmark and Sweden, for entire emancipation of the slavery in the republics of the south—the movements of France, Denmark and Sweden, for entire emancipation of the slavery in the republics of the south—the movements of France, Denmark and Sweden, for entire emancipation of the slavery in the republics of the south—the movements of France, Denmark and Sweden, for entire emancipation of the slavery in the republics of the south—the movements of France, Denmark and Sweden, for entire emancipation in their colonies—the missing for the suppression of the slaver, and we live for nought. before us; and we live for nought.
On this subject, light and true

said that "He will hear the prayer of the oppressed, and that His ear is open to their cry." When did he revoke it?

"Then rouse ye, ere the storm comes forth-The gather'd wrath of God and man-Like that which wasted Egypt's earth, When bail and fire above it ran. Up now for freedom! not in strife Like that our sterner fathers saw-The awful waste of human life-

The glory and the guilt of war: But break the chain-the yoke remove. And smite to earth oppression's rod, With those mild arms of Truth and Love Made mighty through the living God !"

> From the Christian Witness. ALLEGHENY, Nov. 23, 1839.

Mr. Editor .- The following interesting cor munication I lately received from my son in Ohio Although I do not think he intended or wished

but take a bird's-eye view of it, and see if it is a to me states, spent some five days in the pursuit of small consequence. Slavery, by withholding the earnings of its poor victims, is continual robbery—by coercing unrequitted labor, is oppression—by wresting the poor man's all away, is extortion and avariee refined—by trampling down the human mind, is open war against Jehovah—street to the amount of \$200 feet burgh, and sureties to the purpose to feet burgh, and sureties to the purpose to feet burgh, and sureties to the amount of \$200 feet burgh, and sureties to the amount of \$200 feet burgh, and sureties to the amount of \$200 feet burgh, and sureties to the amount of \$200 feet burgh, and sureties to the amount of \$200 feet burgh, and to with the rose and flower.

The states are the mown grass; but the spirit of the Lord shall again breathe upon him and his dust shall reason to feet a stee mown grass; but the spirit of the Lord shall again breathe upon him and his dust shall reason to feet a stee mown grass; but the spirit of the Lord shall again breathe upon him and his dust shall reason to feet a stee mown grass; but the spirit of sureties to the amount of \$300, for the apprehension of the slave. This man (the slaveholder) is devilism that has no name—and, by disannulling a preacher among a people called "Disciples," in with anxious care the progress of some fatal distance the marriage covenant, virtually abrogates the the South. Some in the North also pass by that laws of the most high God, and filling the land with overwhelming pollution; and is nothing less than the raking up of old Sodom from her putrescent sleep of 4000 years, and transplanting her in all her filthiness from the bottom of Asphaltus Lake, into the year, page of Christian Augusta. you some extracts which are verbatim, lest you think it was a trick upon me. The slaveholder is known here, and all the statements in his letter correspond with the facts so far as they have been enquired into by me. But to the extracts
After offering the reward, he says, "My object is to ask your aid in this matter. His wife was directed to call on —— near — —. If you can give me any assistance in the matter you will greatly oblige me, and I will reward any trouble and pay

you think proper, I wish you to do so. You would do well though to proceed with caution, as the case may be made more difficult." have spent days in travelling with T. and A triumphant joy the glorious doctrine, and hope for Campbell, endeavoring to restore primitive religion, and I still use my humble efforts here," &c. &c. Yours in Christ.

MATTHEW W. WEBBER. My son adds :- "Suffice it to say, I made search for the poor fugitive; — and he is now where 'Christian' ministers dare not show their pious faces, backed by their most religious arguments, iron necklaces, rings for their thumbs.

disseminated—let light and truth ge forth—leminated of the light and truth ge forth—leminated of the light and power of God ornognoters who has travelled in that capacity with the very word—let the scales of heathenist bloods se form from the eyes of a guilty Church. The Church parts for those craves divines and teachers whose statement be true. My only reason for fearing wisdom suppresses prayer for the slave.—It to be true is that I know those gentlemen do not be true. Riefe is a man connected with ward and the said." Int. 2015 to the content of the series of coince, follow have a present of the coince of the c

unity efforts can thwart the purposes of a merciful God. The same may be said of those clergy who can preach sermons, ring changes on our nation-

H. C. H. *Instances of this kind we lately had in Allegheny to the

regard it has been able to command. Go to some lone chamber where the youthful mother watches with lightest tread she paces her dreary apartment, fearing to break its fiful slumbers. Now startled at its unwonted tossings, and the frightful change that comes over its lovely features, she bends o'er its dying pillow, and marks with breathless anxiety its dying pillow, and marks with breathless anxiety
the last goings out of the flickering lamp of human
life. Still what was once the pride of her heart
the fond hope of future years, is nought save;
lump of lifeless clay. Now sorrow fills the soul and despair broods over the scene of grief and ness; till the bereaved mother seems to hear from him who is "the resurrection and the life." "The dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God; and they that hear shall live." Now joy and peace re will reward any trouble and pay turn. She brushes away the falling tear, and calms "I am sorry I had not gone to her tossing spirit in bright hopes to be consummaan antidote; that would madly write upon every tomb stone, "death an eternal sleep." Let "des-pisers wonder and perish," but we will hail with

The Cause of Emancipation. Eighteen hundred years ago, in the synagogue Nazareth, the voice of Him who "spake as never man spake" uttered aloud the prophecy of the in-spred Rebrew poet: "The spirit of the Lonn is upon me, because He hath an inted me to preach the Gospel to the poor: He bath sent me to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the cap-tive, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised." And as he closed

just and impartial Author.

What lover of his kind has not traced with a feelthe law of God? Nothing but to violate it! And what with the sacred relation of marriage? Nothing but to sunder it! Infidel sinners he leaves in the far distance, and proves himself to be pre-eminently the preaching criminal, the "worse for mending, washed to fouler stains!" Can we expect lawyers and editors who make Can we expect lawyers and editors who make statutine, it proclaimed interty to an the innantiants on pretension to religion to refuse the bribe of \$300, or even less, when presented by the traited on the feudal tenants of England, and made the green shores of Ireland sacred from the presence of a slave. How its footprints of Light and the conclusion, that the 'Greekish Pagans acknowledge one universal, and all comprehending Deithern to assist him in his perarious kiduancian. them to assist him in his nefarious kidnapping, he long oppressed millions lay torpid—silent—in a deturns tempter, or Satan, and offers a bribe to a spair that had past complaining. A Dead Sea of brother Disciple, and in turn wishes him to bribe squalid stagnancy—their life itself, but a cona colored man to betray his fellow! Complicasciousness of woe, like the dead victims of Eblis, in
the tale of Vathek, conscious only of the flame ever the "relation," be not sinful, as a multitude of northern preachers maintain. It is but one of the passed, awaking new hopes and lofty aspirations, onsequences growing out of the "relation," and if not sinful, it is as much the duty of every christianity the spirit of Christianity has passed, awaking new hopes and lofty aspirations, the consciousness of an immortal nature,—the knowledge of inalienable rights as the gift of God! tian and christian minister, to hunt up and give A resurrection indeed, of the dead—the spirit of the back the fugitive, as a strayed ox, to his owner.

Lord touching the dry bones of the Valley, as in the Fund. Whole amount subscribed to the Village

on this subject, light and truth are travelling rapidly abroad. No individual can longer shun the accountability. The issue must be fully, fairly met. The moral energies of the nation, are arousing, to meet it—and if they shall prove insufficient to crush the monster, the only alternative will be found in rivers of blood; and in such a war, a service war, even a Jefferson could say, "Heaven has no attribute that can't take sides with us!" God has said that "He will hear the prayer of the conpressed.

In the most of the response of the nation, are arousing or a contempt. They remind one of I Sam. 2:36
I lave we not reason to fear, unless such men response to the friends of Freedom throughout the pent, and do works meet for repentance, by depoint, on the friends of Freedom throughout the world, to take measures for a World's redemption from Slavery,—we see fresh fruits of the mission of the Groat Emancipator. The world's moral wilder, to labor at Bedford, Cuyahoga Co.; from Slavery,—we see fresh fruits of the mission of the Groat Emancipator. The world's moral wilder, to labor at Bedford, Cuyahoga Co.; from Slavery,—we see fresh fruits of the mission of the friends of Freedom throughout the world in our own country—the announcing of a Convention of the friends of Freedom throughout the world in our own country—the announcing of a Convention of the friends of Freedom throughout the world in our own country—the announcing of a Convention of the friends of Freedom throughout the world in our own country—the announcing of a Convention of the friends of Freedom throughout the world in our own country—the announc ery prison-house of oppression—and man, is rising up from his darkness and chaius, obeying that "deep commandment, dimmer or clearer discerned, of our whole being, to be free."

And now in view of the free."

And now in view of all this politicians in the received, and a vote of thanks ordered. And now in view of all this politicians in the state, and politicians in the church, talk of "arrestiate, and a vote of thanks ordered.

Appointed brethren Wheaton, Cole and Cresson, a committee to take charge of clothing and goods contributed to the convention, and to dispose of the same.

This excitement, as was well said by a slaveholder himself, upon the floor of Congress, is no local outburst of feeling. "It is a part of the spirit of the convention, and to dispose of the same.

The results of labors of missionaries thus far ment at Aden.

sme to publish it, I shall exercise a father's discretion and liberty in doing so; not doubting it will subserve the cattle of the poor enslaved; will subserve the cattle of the poor enslaved; will subserve the cattle of the poor enslaved; and unfield the criminality of the professing people in the same and the criminality of the professing people is not people in the same and six, of robbing God and embruting man. My is some time ago, as you may have heard, Mr. Alcander Campbell, with whom I once lived, lost, by death, ins eldest daughter, Eliza. On the carry shade of the twoh. The price file and wigors, the carry shade of the twoh. The question of human freedom, has heard the cry of the oppressed,—"the sorrowful sighing of the prisoner" has come up before him, and He has "come down to deliver." Unfaithfulness and envy, jeal-ousy and bitterness of spirit, may deprive many of us of the glory of acting as His instruments in this work, but it will be done notwithstanding. The slave will be free. The master is proud and chivalrous, but he cannot contend with inevitable Destriny. What is man that he should strive with the God of all the earth? The blind atheist may refuse God of all the earth? The blind atheist may refuse to recognize the finger of a holy Providence in this ent of the nations towards liberty; but the nominal Christian who can talk of "arresting," by

> From the Ch. Exam. on Cudworth's intellectual System. The author examines it at length, and proves that the Pagan deities were never considered as so many uncreated, self-existent gods; but were descended from one who alone was self-existent. Such was the system of Hesiod, and of the Gnostic Valentinian. The Manichalans came the nearest to Polytheism; for they maintained there were two principles, one good, and the other evil. But it is doubtful if that was their belief; for Zoroaster, the inventor of the system, and the Persian theolo gians, who followed him, believed only in one eter-nal, self-existent Being. Even the early Christians did not charge the Heathen with the belief of maon, possibly two or three months have been in any uncreated and independent gods. Excepting the one Supreme God, all the pagan deities may be reduced to the following classes; souls of dead unen; the powers and objects of nature personified; demons, that is superior created beings, called deviation angels in Christian phraseology; thoughts and feelings personified, e. g. faith, hope, wisdom, &c; and the several names given to the one God, as he was conceived of in various relations. Thus, as he was conceived of in various relations. While the relations who were repulsed, and left the premises, but who were re was eternally creative, and therefore matter was eternally created. They did not ascribe the same

ses through and intimately prevades all things. He expressed himself strongly on this point, as the Bible does, which says God' is all in all, quickers and in him we live, and move, and that which rens all things, and in him we live, and move, and have a being. But the author declares this is a for English intervention, and acquisition of terticklish point, so we will hasten from it, to his ritory, of course.—N. Y. Dispatch.

with the prince of Herat, and another with the portion which first removed, and that which results fused for several years after, have been amicably settled in General Convention, and the wnose nation re-united into one harmonious community.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

Ohio Baptist Convention. Proceedings of the Board at the meeting held

Columbus, Dec. 1839. Report of the agent, Elder R. Winchell, was eceived for the last five months services, and is account allowed. According to his report, he has obtained since the annual meeting of the Convention in May last, fifty nine \$5 subscribers, and twelve \$10 subscribers to the Village

Whereas, Rev. R. Winchell, who has faith agent for about 15 months, feels it is his duty to ecline its further service.

Resolved, That while the Board regret the loss of his further labors, they trust he may continue to be useful in another department of the great cause, and they will ever feel a deep interest in his personal happiness. J. Going, Stevens, and Cressy were appointed

ing of his guns, the construction of his furnaces, and the general order and arrangement of this most extraordinary workshop and storehouse, that

thing which one might venture to consider a cor- petent to decide the controversy, instead of truit rect opinion as to the period over which this manrect opinion as to the period over which this man-ufacture of warliko engines and stores has ex-tended; some have the appearance of considera-The people of Missouri are recovering their seable age, while many, especially of the brass six ses. pounders, and nearly the whole of the pewter round shot, from the little oxidization visible on their surface, and which long exposure to the atmosphere would have produced to a considerable extent, convey the impression that the furnaces in the Water Power raceway, at the place near which have been found, within a very short perituhe church. The immersions occupied about 40 od, possibly two or three months have been in

is undoubtedly genuine; for it is quoted in a work written before Christ.

The high-thundering Jove is both the first and last; Jove is both the head and middle of all things; all things were made out of Jupiter; Jove is both am an and an immortal mind; Jove is the profoundity of the earth and starry heaven; Jove is the breath of all things; Jove is the force of the untamable fire; Jove is the bottom of the sea; Jove is the bottom

But Orpheus was no Pantheist; for in the celebrated riddle, in the Orphic Poems, the World-maker asks Night, 'How can all things be one, and yet each have a distinct being?' He said Gpd pastiful things be one, and yet each have a distinct being?' He said Gpd pastiful things be one, and yet each have a distinct being?' He said Gpd pastiful things be one, and interest the said Gpd pastiful things. A commercial treaty has been concluded have arisen out of the treaty effecting the remember of the principal men of the nation, have arrived by the nation of the nation, have arrived by the nation of the nation of the nation, have arrived by the nation of the n

The packet ships United States and England

A marriage is spoken of between the Duke of

Nemours and the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, sister to the son in-law of the Emperor of Russia.

packet ship Iowa at New York, our files of Pars papers to Dec. 6. The subject which excited deepest interest in France at the moment fully and successfully served the Convention as was the war in Algiers. There had, however, been no later news from that country than was received here through our last London papers. The telegraph was in active operation between Paris and Toulon, and the military and naval officers at the latter place were fully employed. Orders had been given to get ready as many vessels as possible, and the steam vessels had been ordered to Marseilles, to take on board the 58th regiment of the line, to be transported to Algiers.

The ships Algiers and Neptune of the second of the walue of a million of piastres." The telegraph was in active operation between Paris and Toulon, and the military and naval regiment of the line, to be transported to Algiers.
The ships Algiers and Neptune, of the squadron of reserve, were also ordered to be made ready and provisioned for receiving troops to be trans ported to Africa. The 3d regiment of Light Inantry, in garrison at Toulon, expected every oment to receive orders for Algiers .- Patriot

EGYPT.—The annexed news is important, and may further complicate the affairs of the East:

Cairo, Nov. 14—I have only time to announce Donation of Kingsville Female Missionary Society (box of clothing valued at \$33,50) was received, and a vote of thanks ordered.

Appointed brethren Wheaton, Cole and Crestrophysional victory over the troops of the Iman, in the province of Jubseb. It is stated that a consider-

From the Dover, N. H. Morning Star.

The Resurrection.

A belief in the immortality of the human soul, is most deeply, if not instinctively impressed upon among civilized, than barbarous nations. This leads the unitured savage to deposite in the tomb leads the unitured savage to deposite in the tomb leads the unitured savage to deposite in the tomb leads the unitured savage to deposite in the tomb leads the unitured savage to deposite in the tomb leads the unitured savage to deposite in the tomb leads of spirits, and to bear to his grave his daily fairly find of spirits, and to bear to his grave his daily fairly fairl DREADFUL DISASTER ON JAMES RIVER .- The

From Iowa .- A letter, dated Burlington, Iowa,

nominal Christian who can talk of "arresting," by statute laws, and sectarian barriers, the progress of Justice, Humanity, and Freedom, denies, in His attributes and His providence, the God whom he professes to worship.

Palytheism.

Prom the Ch. Exam. on Cudworth's intellectual System.

The ice was cut away for the purpose

Affray and loss of Life .- There was an un magazine, from which the implements for the destruction of our empire were to have sprung, has life, in the upper part of the city on new-year been collecting and increasing daily in strength and extent, almost in the very heart of our dominions, in a manner so stealthy as to have been (of Grand street. They were disturbed by a name der and conjecture as to the time and the agents to be chosen or created for its explosion.

The total amount of powder found amount of powder found amount of powders, were all Monotheists. The belief in one God was not a notion conjured up for the occasion; for Zoroaster and Orpheus, two of the most strenuous defenders of Polytheism, assert the existence of one Supreme Infinite God. The following is from Orpheus, and is undoubtedly genuine; for it is quoted in a work written before Christ.

The hotal amount of powder found amount of powder found amount of considerable number of malleable iron six and six and six and six and or producing instant death. Several other guns were discharged; and it was ramored yesterds the first fowling-pieces and rifles, in perfect one other being but, a young man, who received the first fowling-pieces and rifles, in perfect one other being but, a young man, who received the internal the agents in the front door. While thus engaged, some of the form door. The form door

INDIAN DELEGATION .- A delegation from the

N. Y. Eve. Post.

were towed up to the city N. Y., through the ice, on Saturday evening. The latter sailed from Liverpool on the 8th December.

OLD MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mercer, of Virginia, who has just resigned as seat, has been in congress since 1817, (22 years) the sail of the sail o on Saturday evening. The latter sailed from the same from the same from the same from the same from the difficulties between England and China are daily assuming a more threatening aspect—and the opinion prevails that reprisals and a blockade against the Celestial Empire, will be resorted to.

The difficulties between England and China are daily assuming a more threatening aspect—and the opinion prevails that reprisals and a blockade against the Celestial Empire, will be resorted to.

The difficulties between England and China are daily assuming a more threatening aspect—and the opinion prevails that reprisals and a blockade against the Celestial Empire, will be resorted to. years since.
Mr. John W. Taylor, of New York, was in

Lord Brougham has become a subscriber to the Congress 20 years; Mr. Newton, of Virginis. Comberland Tee-Total Society—but has not signed the pledge.

Lord Brougham has become a subscriber to the Congress 20 years; Mr. Newton, of Virginis. 30 years; Mr. S. Smith, of Maryland, 39 years; Mr. Findlay, of Pennsylvania, 23 years, the latter than the pledge.

THE GRAND TURK A TOTAL ABSTINENCE MAS. —A Paris paper says: "The young Sultan, it spears, is a bit of a fanatic, for hypocrite, and a forstaller. He has issued a firman (which was read in all the mosques) recommending the faithful a recite their prayers regularly and to abstain rigidly from wine. In order to prove that he himself as

The Mayors of New York and Bre It is a new and interesting fact, that these officers both adopted the tetoral principle in receiving their friends on new-year day, farnishing ne intoxicating liquors. This is a good sign. The mayor of New York is of the Administrated party, and the Mayor of Perceiving 1981. party, and the Mayor of Brooklyn is White This sort of coalition indicates no small gain is the temperance cause.

The Past-where is it ? It has fled. The Past—where is it? It has fled.
The Future? It may never come.
Our friends departed? With the dead.
Ourselves? Fast hastening to the tomb.
What are earth's joys? The dews of mors.
Its honors? Ocean's wreathing foam.
W ere's peace? In trials meekly borne.
And joy? In heaven, the Christian's hou Chris

WEDNE The annual Stockholders of at Poster's Te Jan. 1. After th the meeting was place on Wedne

hear and act on t

general attendan The Board ent, at the sam The Comn are requested to past 9 A. M.

The The statement which we defor shows that Judse for the high crim to read &c., has b for the liberation say compelled, bec the man who cov a female for her children of Conne favorable decision Moreover, we are compelled to give now, when the and louder again ving men, to ren Antonio, True. But who would s flames because he to go into them? in sending Anton or by virtue of it our country pleds

ask them to cons be justified in sus with Spain and the individual sh of the robber in ' perpetrator of the A Connecticut nio shall go back him as a slave. Montez and Ruiz withstanding the -the very evider ciates are liberat After all this, wi reader who has

We ask our fu

chriatian brethre

North has nothi We hope that sil seldom resorted slavery. We do, indred. are again free an land, if they p

choose to remain friends who will the means of imp DERADEUL DES Thursday morni of the destruction fire on Monday e board, nearly all took place betwee and Norwalk, in New York, and a

act number of pe lowing particular eitement and grie the loss of the which left here o ion, and nearly a the passengers w. Mr. Fowler, of firm of Allen & G of Boston; Charle D. Dow, firm of I derbilt, [who form A slip from the dard, Bridgeport, states that the L day, 3 P. M. for 8 about one Ausdraguantity of cotton o'clock, when ab

(Long Island) the pipe.

"The boat was
the efforts to extiful. She was pi
was the panic w
that they were ho
still under head
The engine a few
ior her strelly

The engine a few ing her utterly then ensued is de "Capt. Chester on board, from w particulars, state pud, the passenge es, bales, &c. Is men, he was so fo to which he last this bale, the win until 11 o'clock i up by the sloop M panion in the mhis sufferings, by up by the sloop nearly insensible "The boat dri was off this har three o'clock. Evicinity, and from

vicinity, and from the sufferers, bu other untoward cessful."—Bosto The news of

eceived in this was reported the on board, Capt. (the only person tion has been re picked up, viz: a Fireman, and firm of Allen & picked up after This most me

Christian Beflector.

"Charity rejoiceth in the Truth."

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1840.

Special Notice.

The annual meeting of the Subscribers an Stockholders of the Christian Reflector was holden at Porter's TEMPERANCE House on Wednesday, Jan. 1. After the election of a Board of Managers, the meeting was adjourned, to meet at the same place on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, to hear and act on the Report of a Committee in relation to some alterations in the Constitution. A general attendance at that time is desirable.

The Board will meet, according to adjourn ment, at the same time and place.

The Committee on Revising the Constitution are requested to meet at the same place, at half

The Africans Liberated.

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The statement published in the N. Y. Dispatch, which we defer till next week, for want of room, shows that Judson, the persecutor of Miss Crandall for the high crime of teaching a few calored children to read &c., has been compelled to give judgment for the liberation of the Amistad Africans. say compelled, because it is not to be credited that man who could pursue with relentless cruelty a female for her pity towards the despised colored children of Connecticut, was otherwise moved to a favorable decision in the case of these foreigners. Moreover, we are justified in saying that he has been compelled to give sentence for the liberation of these persons, by the fact that he has seen meet even now, when the voice of thousands waxes louder and louder against the accursed practice of enslawing men, to remand into slavery for life the boy Antonio. True, he says the boy wants to go back. But who would suffer the infant to rush into the flames because he might think them pretty and wish to go into them? If, indeed, the judge is justified in sending Antonio back by the laws of our country or by virtue of international stipulations, then our country pledged to uphold the slavery of the

We ask our fellow citizens, and especially our christian brethren, to consider this point. We ask them to consider whether this nation can better be justified in sustaining slavery by a co-operation with Spain and other slave-holding nations than the individual slaveholder, or than the accomplice of the robber in "aiding and abetting" the actual perpetrator of the robbery?

A Connecticut Judge decrees that the boy Antonio shall go back into slavery because Spain holds him as a slave. This, too, while the real pirates be heavy—all furnish materials for thought and solwithstanding the irresistible evidence against them -the very evidence on which Jingua and his associates are liberated from the grasp of these Pirates After all this, will it be said-have we a single reader who has the hardihood to say, that the North has nothing to do in supporting slavery? We hope that silly pretence will hereafter be very seldom resorted to by Northern apologists for

We do, indeed, rejoice that these poor Africans are again free and to be restored to their native land, if they prefer to return. If they should choose to remain here, however, they will have friends who will freely contribute to furnish them the means of improvement and comfort.

Burning of the Lexington.

DREADFUL DISASTER .- The steamboat mail of DRADFUL DISASTER.—The steambout mail of Thursday morning brought us the appalling news of the destruction of the steamboat Lexington by fire on Monday evening, with 150 passengers on board, nearly all of whom perished. This disaster took place between Eaton's Point, on Long Island, and Norwalk, in Connecticut, about 40 miles from New York, and near 20 from Bridgeport. The exact number of persons on board is not ascertained, and most of the names are yet unknown. The following particulars are furnished in the evening edition of the New York Journal of Commerce of Wednesday.

Wednesslay.

"Our community has been thrown into great excitement and grief, in consequence of the news of the loss of the steamer Lexington, Capt. Child, which left here on Monday afternoon for Stonington, and nearly all the persons on board. Among the passengers were Robert Blake of Wrentham, a Mr. Fowler, of New York; William A. Green, firm of Allen & Green, Providence; Samuel Henry, of Boston; Charles H. Phelps, of Stonington; R. D. Dow, firm of Dow & Co., New York; Capt Vanderbilt, [who formerly commanded the boat.]

derbilt, [who formerly commanded the boat.]
A slip from the office of The Republican Standard, Bridgeport, Conn. dated Jan. 14, evening, states that the Lexington left New York on Monday, 3 P. M. for Stonington, having, it is believed, about one hundred and fifty passengers. A large quantity of cotton was placed upon her decks. At 7 o'clock, when about 2 utiles from Eaton's Neck, (Long Island) the cotton took fire near the smoke-

the efforts to extinguish the fire proved unsuccess ful. She was provided with three boats, yet such was the panic which took posession of all minds, that they were boisted out while the steamboat was The engine a few minutes after gave way, leaving her utterly unmanageable. The scene which then ensued is described as most appalling.

"Capt. Chester Hilliard, of Norwich, a passenger

on board, from whom we have gathered these few particulars, states that soon after the engine stop-ped, the passengers began to leave the boat on box-es, bales, &c. In company with one of the fireped, the passengers began to leave the boat on boxes, bales, &c. In company with one of the firemen, he was so fortunate as to secure a cotton bale, to which he lashed himself. He remained upon this bale, the wind blowing off Long Island shore, until 11 o'clock this morning, when he was taken up by the sloop Merchant, of Southport. His companion in the mean time, had been released from his sufferings, by death. Two others were taken up by the sloop, a fireman, and the pilot; both nearly insensible.

"The boat drifted up Sound with the tide, and was off this harbor about midnight. She sunk a three o'clock. Efforts were made to go from this vicinity, and from Southport, to the assistance of the sufferers, but, unfortunately, owing to ice and other untoward circumstances, they were unsuccessful."—Boston Patriot of Jan. 17.

The news of the burning of the Lexington was received in this town Thursday morning, when it was reported that of one hundred and fifty persons on board, Capt. Charles Hilliard of Connecticut was the only person saved. Since that time, information has been received of three others having been picked up, viz: Capt. Manchester, pilot of the boat, Providence.

The news of the burning of the Lexington was received in the Lexington was received in the Lexington was not always and the Washington when the profits of the cruise with them.

A. F. Dyer, Braintree, Mass.
Rev. Dr. Follen, of Harvard College.
Capt. J. D. Carver. Plymouth, of bark Brontes.
Mr. — Peck, Stonington, Conn.
Chas. H. Phelps, ""
Mr. Van Cott, a Fireman, and Mr. W. A. Greene of Providence, firm of Allen & Greene, (since dead) who was picked up after having been two days on a fragment of the boat.

This most melancholy disaster has already filled

many families with distress; and discoveries we fear, are yet to be made of other losses equally la-

mentable. Below we give a list of the lost as reported in the New York and Boston papers, with some explanatory statements.

We cannot doubt that there must have been great and criminal carelessness, both in regard to the tiler ropes, the stowing of baggage, and the manageler ropes, the stowing of baggage, and the manage. The time the fire occurred. It is the time the fire occurred to the time the fire occurred thing to do with this awful catastrophe.

In every thing which concerns the safety of raveling, either by steamboats, railroads or stages, the public have a deep interest: whereas it seems to have been assumed by the owners and managers of most of these conveyances, that the traveler meddles with something which does not belong to nim, if he undertakes to express any opinion of the duty of those who ask public patronage of their respective vehicles. It appears, in the present case, that an individual, who ventured to suggest to Capt. Childs the propriety of taking care of the stowage about the fireworks, was put off with customary insolence. It is time that measures, which shall be effectual, be taken to give these owners and managers to know and to feel their duty and res-

we feel the loss which has occurred, both as it affects the community and ourselves. Among the lost we number several of our personal friends with whom we have been for years acquinted, and with some of whom we have been associated in important enterprises. We will name here only two. Mr Davis of Boston, and Professor Follen of Cambridge. The latter of these gentlemen has been endeared to us by his judicious, and persevering and warmhearted co-operation in the holy cause of freedom

The loss of very few others would be more seri ously felt by the friends of the slave. His fine talents: his extensive learning, his most firm, yet kind and amiable bearing, were all so many powerthe respect of the community, in keeping alive the spirit of freedom and in giving to the cause a steady and permanent progress.

But it is proper to say of the loss of the Lexing-

ton, that no event has occurred in our neighborhood, for many years, so fraught with woes as this, and so adapted to exhibit the weakness of mortals. Of its moral bearings we may say something hereafter. It is a theme for the pen of our correspondents to which we invite their attention.

The standing, and character, and relations of the sufferers-their quick summons, prepared or unprepared, to meet their God-the appalling circumstances attending their death-their loss to their friends and the community, together with the loss of property, which, though compared with the loss of life, is a trifle, and yet to many will undoubtedly emn reflection. Let the reader put his own soul in their soul's stead at that dreadful hour of the night when their only alternative was, to all human appearance, the choice between two modes of death, either of which is enough to make the firmest tremble to think upon. Truly, they are most wise who have made their peace with God and stand waiting his summons home to a world where no cause of fear

exists -whore no disasters can occur. LIST OF THE LOST.-We publish from yesterday, the list of the passengers lost in the Lexington, with such corrections as we have been able to make by comparison, inquiry and revision. Any persons whose names may have been published in this city, and are not here contained, may be set down as not on board, to the best of our belief and knowledge.—N. Y. Dispatch.

NEW YORK. Mrs. Russell Jarvis, and two children. Albert E. Harding, firm of Harding & Co., 5 Broad street.

Charles Noyes, book-keeper of C. B. Babcock. A 1-2 Pine.

Stephen Waterbury, firm of Mead & Waterbury, 27 Cedar.

Richard W., son of Josiah Dow.

Chas. Brackett, clerk of N. Brackett, 157 Water.

H. S. Craig, firm of Maitland, Kennedy & Co., 41 Brands.

41 Broad.
Thomas James, tailor, formerly of 98 1-2 Nassau, late Fulton st.

- Narine. Charles Eberle, comedian. Hezekiah Lawrence, firm of Kelly & Lawrence. Patrick McKenna, clerk of Donally & Hyatt.

E. B. Patten, 133 Water street. Robert Shultz, brother of the Captain of the Ia ependence.
Mr. — Fowler.
Mr. — Steele.
John Marshall, glass-blower.
Mr. Baum, son of the clerk of the Washington

PROVIDENCE.

Capt. Benj. Foster.
Jesse Comstock, clerk of boat.
Elias Brown, Jr.
John Winslow.

Wm. Winslow, father of the above. Alice Winslow, widow of Henry A. Winslow, on of Wm. and brother of John Winslow. The corpse of the husband was on board, and the party were attending it to Providence for interment.

Boston.

John Brown, firm of Brown & Co. C. W. Woolsey, sugar refiner.
Capt. John Low, agent Boston Ins. Cos.
John Everett, merchant.
Nathuniel Hobart.
Isaac Davis, combmaker, and Jeweller.
Thomas White, firm of Sands & White.
Abraham Howard, firm of Howard & Merry. H. C. Bradford, late from Kingston, Jamaica A. Leach, firm of Leach & Lovejoy, and son f Col. Leach of Westborough.

Mr. Stuyvesant. Mr. Ballard, or Bullard. John Lemist, Ruxbury, Mass.
Henry J. Finn, comedian, Newport, R. I.
Samuel Henry, firm of A. & S. Henry, Man

Samuel Hearty, Mass.
R. Pickett, Newburyport, Mass.
Adolphus Harnden, brother of Wm. F. Harnden,
John Linfield, Stoughton, Mass.
Adolphus Mason, Gloucester, Mass.
Capt. Smith, Dedham, Mass.

— Nichols, steward of steamer Massacht

Mr. Van Cott, "
John Corey, or Comey, Foxboro', Mass. cott

nanufacturer.

Geo. W. Walker, son-in-law of Mr. Kerle, Bal-imore and son of —— Walker, Esq., of Wor-

Jos. Western, firm of Western & Pendexter, " R. T. Church, Baltimore.

R. T. Church, Baltimore. A. W. Kerle, " James G. Brown, firm of Shall & Brown, New

Mr. Theophilus Smith, Dartmouth, Mass.

Mr.——Dorr. Robert Williams, Cold Spring, N. Y. Wm. H. Wilson, Williamsburg, late of

Chas. Boswell, Royalton, Vt. late clerk at Scriv-

's, 28 East Broom.
Joshua Johnson.
Geo. Benson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Walker, Cambridgeport, Mass.
seama Isaac Howes, "ived in brig Raymond.

John Brown, colored. Capt. George Childs, master of the boat.

the Philadelphia hoat, name unknownThe Nimrod, Bridgeport boat, did not make an extra trip yesterday, as it was stated in the evening papers. At any rate, neither that boat, Statesman, which went down to the scene of the disaster, had returned last night, at half past twelve, when our reporter left the dock.

For the Christian Reflector.

ful agencies in securing for the anti-slavery cause Treasury, you very properly essay to inquire for the all the Baptist Churches in the commonwealth and Treasury, you very properly essay to inquire for the cause. According to the estimates given, it appears that the contributions, should they continue recent addresses from the Convention;—to enlist all Lieut. Governor from the four constitutional candidates for the contributions of the contributions in the contribution in t pears that the contributions, should they continue to the end of the financial year in a like ratio with the anti-slavery strength that exists or can be created the past, will be found less than those of the present addresses from the Convention;—to enlist and the anti-slavery strength that exists or can be created, and to shape it for a definite action. If it be said that Pastors ought to do this, the next question wear by nearly \$30,000! In an enterprise said that Pastors ought to do this, the next question is will they do it? Will all do it, would any The whole number of votes was 483. immortal beings, it surely deserves a serious in- do it with the ability and plainness of one attendquiry why Baptists, claiming to be the largest de- ing continually to that very thing. nomination in the Union, should not only be behind Something more might be added in way of reme several others, but also so sadly degenerate as in dy for the evils complained of, but it will be enough one year to diminish their contributions to the heath- to be reminded of Paul's prayer for the Thessalonien about one half. Have their numbers diminished ans, " Now our Lord Jesus Christ and God. even in this proportion? their ability, their faith, their our Father, which hath loved us, and hath given us benevolence, or what?

assign what you think a cause, and wish to be cor- good word and work." rected if you are mistaken. I shall not rectify your emark,-am willing to believe that it is true to ome extent at least. But, if true, it is likely to become seriously true, as touching the cause of Foreign Mr. Editor:—In a former communication in your paper, we spoke of the formation of the Worcester Physiological Society; we can still say our best Geo. Hull, and the Hon. Nathan Willis were the Missions. It involves a question which, from the paper, we spoke of the formation of the Worcester

something else; but its manifestations are clear be-yond mistake. It is seen in the languid half-hearted manner in which so many take hold of every at the last meeting, by the Secretary. We say good undertaking. The importance of Foreign and the privilege of hearing, but have heard in the privilege of hearing, but have heard in the privilege of hearing. Home Missions, Education Societies, &c. &c. is in very high terms. At the next meeting freely admitted. They are all proper, useful and exening, Jan. 31, a lecture is experted the necessary; and yet, until these societies become deeply involved and are on the verge of dissolution, nothing like an adequate effort is made to sustain them, as if they were self-moving machines and only needed to be constructed to make perpetual motion; or, as if those put in charge of their management cannot be trusted with only what means er dated 16th inst. acknowledging the total were absolutely needed at the time. Unless an petitions addressed to his care from Addura in the tones of a mendicant, the cause is not supposed to be worthy. Take, for instance, Foreign Missions. All will give to this who will to any thing; and yet, while its expenses have been less the current, than the preceding year by \$8000, the income is falling in the rear of the reduced ex-Two men of the crew of the Neptune, wrecked ter County, I am informed on good authority, the whole amount given to this cause the past year was but 641 dollars! I would not tell this in Gath anly with hope that it may not occur again. Comparing Worcester County with the country generally, it is not difficult to believe that Baptists have done no more than what is reported; and when we consider in what way their money is raised, the fact is easily accounted for. In most of the Churches it is obtained only at the Monthly Concert, and that cocurs on Monday evening, the most often county, who can make it occurs on Monday evening, the most unlavorable time of the week. Hence those whose attendance is prevented by distance, bad weather, sickness or less worthy causes are in a fair.

Two men of the Neptune, wrecked a Lake Michigan about the last of November, averaged and substance of November, and the termination of November, averaged in Australia and the termination of November, and that her influence will not have the least tendency to draw away her husband from his abolition integrity.—Ed. Enax.

Common School Teachers Convention.

A CONVENTION of Common School Teachers, will held at the American Temperance House in Yorcester, on Saturday next (Jan. 25th) at 10 of the Merican Temperance House in Yorcester, on Saturday next (Jan. 25th) at 10 of the State of Inney, 6 mo.; Jolia Ann, daughter of Mr. Hezekiah and the proportioned into mowing, pasturing, farm is well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, and the proportioned into mowing, pasturing, and the proportioned into mowing, pasturing, and the proportioned into mowing, pasturing, the most of the Churches the county, who can make it convening to attend is carnestly invited to do so.

In concurrence with

MANY TEACHERS,

January 18th, 1840.

Two men of the Neptune, we discovered by distance, of the County road leading from Lake Michigan about the South was a Georgia lady for his wife, but we are positively assured that she has no cotton bales.

Lake Michigan about t penditures about double that sum. In all Worces-L. P. Felt, Salem, Mass.
Capt. Eben S. Kimball, Salem, Mass.
Capt. B. T. Foster, Boston, Mass. These two gendlemen had just arrived at New York from a long themen had just a long

way to do little or nothing until the close of the year presents an involved Treasury. The effect of such indecision and vicissitude upon the operation

be easily conjectured.

Our Literary Institutions are permitted to languish in the same way, and to come to death's door before the inquiry is made, whether they are in need of funds, or could profitably expend more.

There is Waterville College. The citizens of that There is Waterville College. The citizens of Middlesex, Choate of Essex, and Davis of Franklin. small place have generously pledged 10,000 dollaron condition that 40,000 more shall be raised in the course of the year. Now it cannot for a moment be doubted that, if all the Bapti-ts in New England would rally to its rescue, they could make up that sum in a fortnight, unconscious too of any necessity to curtail other courtibutions. But the intermarriage of whites and blacks; which on his moments in the production of the courtibution of t probability is that, after bringing it foward at great expense into public confidence and patronage, they

David Crowly, 2d do.
Mr. Walker, barkeeper.
Mr. Marin, wheelsmon.
Four firemen, six deck hands, eight waiters, three the Radicator did not to such and week

Probably in some instances this has come to pass. Probably in some instances this has come to pass.

A gentleman, lady and two children, who arrived the Philadelphia boat, name unknown
friends to a cause while it has novelty, or can be carried forward to accord in every minute particular with their notions: but when their predilections are not gratified, their influence in the cause itself must be withdrawn. Such assistance is well enough while it lasts; but, if the slave had no better ground of reliance, the day of his redemption re-election. would be distant indeed. Instead of merely supporting amply and efficiently the Reflector, let me Mr. Editor,

In publishing the Circular of the Baptist Board of Missions appealing in the behalf of a deficient one good Anti Slavery lecturer and agent, to visit one good Anti Slavery lecturer and agent, to visit one committees upon the part of the House.

Mr. Allen of Worcester, presented the report of of Missions appealing in the behalf of a deficient one good Anti Slavery lecturer and agent, to visit

ans, "Now our Lord Jesus Christ and God, even our Father, which hath loved us, and hath given us everlasting consolation and good hope through grace, comfort your heart, and establish you in every The whole number of ballots was 375 In your characteristic plainness, you venture to grace, comfort your heart, and establish you in every

For the Christian Reflector. Physiological Reform. No. 2.

Saptists, will prove to be one of magnitude, and hopes have not been blighted, nor our most santherefore cannot be decided too soon. Both the guine expectations disappointed, but on the contra-cause of emancipation and that of Missions require ry, they have been twofold more than realized. At cause of emancipation and that of Missions require it. Those laboring for the good of the slave, should we include the society, a subscription was the devertible to include the society, a subscription was the future missionaries and the heathen themselves ought to know what to expect from the important results which hang upon the decision.

Abolitionists, in with-holding their contributions for the reason assigned, do either right or verong ed will be forthcoming soon. With this library in the contribution of the senate, and order came down from the Senate, and order came and whoth, and order came down from the Senate, and order came down from the Senate, and order came and whose the senate, and order came down from the Senate, and order came and whose the senate and the senate and the senate and the senate and order came and whose the senate and the for the reason assigned, do either right or wrong ed will be forthcoming soon. With this library in If right, all should do the same; if wrong, none.—
is expected that much good will be accomplished,
and still more interest excited in the minds of mapart of it, and be either hot or cold. If it be wrong ny whose minds are as yet buried in moral darkness to give much to the Board of Missions, because it in relation to this very important subject. We long may be mingled with the price of blood, it is equal- to hear the cry coming from our large cities and ly wrong to give a little, and it no sufficient reason towns, and echoed o'er every hill and dale in old New England, "Wherewithal shall a young man mer. For, the claims of 600 millions of beings cleanse his way?" How shall we rid ourselves of amid the darkness and guilt of idolatry, and acces- this loathsome disease? How shall we obtain a sible only by the most expensive and laborious of constitution pure and healthy as our Creator would all evangelization, are not the less weighty because have us enjoy? We would answer, study the sci-"two millions" are in no better condition in our one country. I think not. Should the contribu-Foreign heathen be diminished on this Creator would have them. The loathsome disea account ? Is there nothing required in the way of under which you are suffering, is the consequence of self-denial, when the claims of humanity cannot be a disregard of all the laws of health; is it to be supmet without it? If any one of your readers has posed that our Heavenly Father would enact laws given less than in previous years, either to Foreign for our benefit, and then suffer them to be transor Home Missions, because of any mal-operation gressed with impunity? How important, then, is of those societies as connected with slavery, it is a knowledge of these laws. When will Christians evidently his duty to show cause, that he may con- awake to the subject? How is it that Christians vince others of their present errors or give them an can be so scrupulous about rendering obedience to opportunity to remove his, which perhaps they God's moral laws, and yet so thoughtless and regardless of the physical and organic laws, the obey-I fear however, that this defect could be traced to ance of which only can assure us the blessing of another more extensive and more serious cause than the one mentioned, one that is likely to affect to discern, and obey his moral laws.

But I will forbear writing longer at this time in the hope that some more able person may take the subject in hand, or, at least, that I may not west, for something else; but its manifestations are clear better the more able person may take the subject in hand, or, at least, that I may not west, for something else; but its manifestations are clear better.

At market 555 Beef Cattle, 130 Stores, 1050 A first sheep, and 40 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last week; first quality \$6.25; second \$5.50 a Pilot Peters of the person may take the subject in hand, or, at least, that I may not west, for something else; but its manifestations are clear better.

agent is continually presenting the subject almost have the gratification of believing, that there is some prospect of their being treated with more ustice than heretofore.

Massachusetts Legislature.

FRIDAY, JAN. 17. of the Board, upon the respect and confidence of the public, and upon the conclusions of young men agitating the question of duty to the Gentiles, may be easily conjectured.

Senate.—Committees—On the Judiciary—Messrs. Morey of Suffolk, N. Wood of Worcester, and Davis of Franklin.

On Matters of Probate and Chancery—Bowdoin of Hampshire, Pract of Bristol, and Williams of Es-

On Engrossed Bills-Law of Essex, Ives of

lampden, Pratt of Bristol, Little of Essex, Hastings tion were referred to a special joint committee; and Messrs. Davis of Franklin, and Whitmarsh of Bris-

expense into public confidence and patronage, they will surrender it to some other denomination wise in its generation.

I have seen—and probably you also—this same half-way policy pursued in reference to religious publications. Intimations were once given that if

Lieut. Governor might be immediately entered up on, without special assignment; and Messrs. Hulbard of Suffolk, and Mansur of Middlesex, wer But what does it prove? Why, that some men are imade a committee to collect, assort and count the friends to a cause while it has novelty, or can be votes for Lieut. Governor, and this committee respects of the country of the count Necessary for a choice Of these his Hon. George Hull had

Nathan Willis Messrs. Willard of Middlesex, and Sumner Berkshire, were made a committee, to be joined by the Hou-e, to inform His Honor Geo. Hull of his

House.-The House concurred with the Senate

Necessary for a choice,

Necessary for a choice,

Of these, George Hull had

Nathan Willis,

171

So that his Honor George Hull, having a majorit of all the ballots, was selected by the House as on of the candidates for Lieut. Governor.

The ballots for a second candidate were the

Necessary for a choice, Nathan Willis had J. W Brown, Amasa Walker, George Hull,

two candidates for Lieut. Governor to be returned to the Senate; and a message was sent by Clerk to make this fact known to the Senate.

The next session of the Minister's Meeting in the cinity of Worcester, will be at the house of Rev. I. G. Clarke, New England Village on Wednesday the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

JNO. JENNINGS, Sec.

Grafton, Jan. 14, 1840.

Notice.

The next quarterly sessions of the Old Colony Ministers Meeting will be held at the house of br. Caleb Benson in Halifax, on the first Tuesday in February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN S. WHITE, Sec.

Kingston, Jan. 16, 1840.

Notice.

The Board of the Mass. Baptist Convention, will hold their next Quarterly Meeting at the Temperance House in Worcester, on Wednesday the 5th of February next, at 10 A. M. As business of importance is expected to come before them, a general and punctual attendance is requested.

CHARLES TRAIN, Secretary.

Framingham, Jan. 20th, 1840.

RRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Jan. 13, 1840. [Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.] "French "At market 650 Beef Cattle, 130 Stores, 1050 4-4 French Prints,

2, 35 and 40. Sheep-Lots were at \$2 25,3.78, \$75, 4 25, and 32, 35 and 40

Swine -Those at market sere peddled at from 4

BOSTON MARKET LAWARY 14. Orleans; no alteration in passing the property of New FLOUR—The market book firm today, in consequence of the rise in the fork. Sales of Genesee common brands and 3 a 400 bbla Richmond 6 25 cash.

GRAIN—Corn is a little lower sales of yellow flat 68c, white 63 a 64; Samma Oats 38 a 40c, cash.

MOLASSES—Nothing deings

Married:

To Correspondents.

A. G. & L. T. will appear next week.

Two men of the crew of the Neptune, wrecked b Lake Michigan about the last of November, ave been found. They were discorered by ome Indians on the beach and humanely carried a place of safety.

In Duxbury, 19th inst, Mr. Enoch W. Perkins, of Boston, to Miss Lucy A. Freeman of Duxbury, On the morning of the first of January, by Rev, Theo. S. Wright, Rev. Charles B. Ray, of New York city, to Charlotte Augusta Burrough of Savannah, Geo.

Our esteemed brother Ray "goes with the South," so far as to take a Georgia lady for his wife, but we are positively assured that she has no cotton bales, and that her influence will not have the least tendency to draw away her husband from his aboltion

dragoons at the seig of Yorkstown, and aid de camp of Gen. Fish of Maryland. He was an early settler in the valley of the Genesce, where he laid a foun-dation of affluence for a large family, that survives and mourns the loss of an affectionate and venera-ble parent.

NEW GOODS.

ORRIN RAV

Purchasers are particularly invited to call.

Worcester, Jan. 22, 1840.

HENRY W. MILLER,

IMPORTER OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 1 Granite Row, Worcester, HAS on hand and for sale, a very general assert-ment of Goods, embracing almost every article assually found in a Hardware Store, together with a large assortment of WINDOW GLASS, of the different sizes and qualities in common use;—also PICTURE GLASS, of the best quality, and any size cut to order, up to 24 by 36.

Cut Naila,—Oven, Ash Hole and Boiler Doors and Grates, Cauldron and Copper Kettles, Gilt and Mahogany Frame Looking Glasses, a good assurtment.



Which for Beauty, Economy, and Conv. is unsurpassed by any Stove in the market

The construction of this Stove is such as to recome mend it to the notice of those wanting a next and convenient Stove for the sitting room, and one which, at the same time, possesses capacity to do the cooking for a small family in the most economical manner.

H. W. M. has on hand a large assortment of

OOKING, PARLOR, and other STOVES, which he will sell at very reduced prices, being desirous of reducing his stock. Persons in want will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

He continues to manufacture STOVE FUNNEL from best Russia and English Sheet Iron. Also, Copper, Sheet Iron and Tin Work,

done to order, and of the best materials and work-manship. All Orders thankfully received and promptly executed.

D. S. MESSENGER.

AS always on hand a first rate assortment Foreign and Domestic Day Goods adapted all sensons, and for sale on as good terms as at any other Establishment. Those desirons of purchasing may always expend on finding Good article and Fair and Regular prices. At No. 6 Goddard's Row, first door north of Dorr Howland & Co's Book Store.

A. W. STOCKWELL, COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

AS removed his Office to Brinley Row, opposite the American Temperance House, up

stairs. Worcester, April 3, 1830.

CARPETS at Bargains.

THE subscriber, wishing to procure the cash for his stock of Carpetings, offers them at a discount till the first of March.

Superfine Carpetings, usual price \$1 30—from 90 ets. to \$1 00.

Prime do, usual price \$1 12 1-2—from 75 ets. to \$5.

on do., usual price 75 to 87 1-9 ets.-frum Common do., usual price 75 to 87 1-2 ets.—from 62 1-2 to 75 cts.

The above goods are from the Lowell, Belvidere, Framingham, Dedham and other Manufactories,

and comprise the best assortment in town HENRY H. CHAMBERLIN. Worcester, Dec. 18.

Bargains, Bargains. NEW DRY GOODS,

at less than half price.

The Subscriber is this week receiving from Auetion and other sources a few Packages of Cheep Goods—among which may be found Double width Saxony Cloths at 33 ets pr yd.

Figured Poplins,

Figured Silke.

42 Figured Silks,
Plain do
Good English Merinos,
"French" 12 1-2 " Petershams, Cassimers, 62 1-2 " Satinets, Good Bro. Sheeting

Bed Tickings.
Also, on hand a complete assortment of all other kinds of Dry Goods which will be squally cheep

Worcester, Nov. 20. WESTERA MOLEROAD.

WESTER Winter Architecture 1.

O'N and after could, 21st October, the passenger can still least Worcester at 10 o'clock A. M., daily, Sustant recepted, for Springfield.

The cars will leave Springfield daily, Sundays excepted, at 11 1-2 A. M. for Worcester.

By the above arrangement, passengers leaving Boston at 7 A. M., reach Springfield at 1 P. M.
Passengers leaving Springfield at 111-2 A. M., will arrive in Boston by 3 o'clock train from Worcester, say 5 1-4 P. M.

Th corporation will be prepared to transport merchandise over their road after the 23d inst.

GEORGE W. WHISTLER, Engineer.

Springfield, Oct.14, 1839.

FOR SALE,

POETRY.

The World's Convention OF THE FRIENDS OF EMANCIPATION, TO BE HELD I LONDON IN 1840. BY JOHN G. WHITTIES. Yes, let them gather !- Summon forth The pledged philanthrophy of Earth. From every land, whose hills have heard The bugle-blast of Freedom waking; Or shrieking of her symbol-bird

From out his cloudy eyrie breaking; Where Justice hath one worshipper, Or truth one altar built to her : Where'er a human eye is weeping O'er wrongs which Earth's sad children know Where'er a single heart is keeping Its prayerful watch with human wo: Thence let them come, and greet each other,

And know in each, a friend and brother !

Yes, let them come ! from each green vale Where England's old baronial balls Still bear upon their storied walls The grim crusader's rusted mail, Batter'd by Paynim spear and bro On Malta's rock or Syria's sand! And mouldering pennon-staves once set Within the soil of Palestine, By Jordan and Gennesaret: Or, borne with England's battle line, O'er Acre's shattered turrets stooping Or, 'midst the camp their banners drooping, With dews from hallowed Hermon wet. A holier summons now is given Than that gray hermit's voice of old, Which unto all the winds of heaven The banners of the Cross unrolled! Not for the long deserted shrine, Not for the dull unconscious sod, Which tells not by one lingering sign That there the Hope of Israel trod : But for that TRUTH, for which alone In pilgrim eyes are sanctified The garden moss, the mountain stone, Whereon His holy sandals pressed-

At Bethany or Bethlehem, Or Jordan's river side. For PREEDOM, in the name of Him Who came to raise Earth's drooping poor. To break the chain from every limb-The bolt from every prison door! For these, o'er all the earth hath passed And ever deepening trumpet blast, As if an Angel's breath had lent Its vigor to the instrument.

The fountain which his lip hath blessed-

What'er hath touched His garment's hem

And Wales, from Snowden's mountain wall, Shall startle at that thrilling call; As if she heard her Bards again : And Erin's " harp on Tara's wall" Give out its ancient strain, Mirthful and sweet, yet sad withal-The melody which Erin loves, When o'er that harp, mid bursts of gladness And slogan cries and lyke-wake sadness, The hand of her O'Connell moves: Scotland, from lake and tarn and rill. And mountain hold, and heathery hill, Shall catch and echo back the note, As if she heard upon her air Once more her Cameronian's prayer And song of freedom float. And cheering echoes shall reply From each remote dependency, Where Britain's mighty sway is known. In tropic sea or frozen zone; Where'er her sucset flag is furling Or morning gun-fire's smoke is curling: From Indian Bengal's groves of palm And rosy fields and gales of balm, Where Eastern pomp and power are rolled Through regal Ava's gates of gold; And from the lakes and ancient woods Whence, sternly from her rocky throne, Queen of the North, Quebec looks down; And from those bright and ransomed Isles Where all unwonted Freedom smiles, And the dark laborer still retains

From the hoar Alps, which sentinel The gateways of the land of Tell, Where morning's keen and earliest glance On Jura's icy top is thrown; And from the clive bowers of France And vine groves garlanding the Rhone,-" Friends of the blacks," as true and tried As those who stood by Oge's side-Brissot and eloquent Gregoire-When with free lip and heart of fire The Haytien told his country's wrong, Shall gather at that summons strong Brogle, Pane, and him, whose song, Breath one Seria's holy sod,
And in the path which Jesus trod,
And mura and sine the hills which hem
Crownless and the hills which hem Of Israel's propher is

The scar of slavery's broken chains

Still let them come-from come 's walls, And from the Oronoco's tide From Lima's Inca-haunted halls-From Santa Fe and Yucatan,-Chiefs who by swart Guerrero's side Proclaim'd the deathless RIGHTS OF MAN, Broke every bond and fetter off, And hailed in every sable serf A free and brother Mexican! Chiefs who across the Andes' chain Have followed Freedom's flowing pennon And seen on Junin's fearful plain, Glare o'er the broken ranks of Spain The fire-burst of Bolivar's cannon And Haiti, from her mountain land Shall send the sons of those who hurled Defiance from her blazing strand-The war-gage from her Petion's hand Alone against a hostile world. Nor all unmindful, thou, the while Land of the dark and mystic Nile !-Thy Moslem mercy yet may shame All tyrants of a Christian name,-When in the shade of Gezeh's pile, Or, where from Abyssinian hills

El Gerek's upper fountain fills, Or, where from mountains of the Moon

El Abiad bears his watery boon, Where'er thy lotus blossoms swim Within the ancient hallowed waters, Where'er is heard thy Prophet's hymn Or song of Nubia's sable daughters,-Thy curse of SLAVERY and the crime, Thy bequest from remotest time, At thy dark Mehemet's decree For evermore shall pass from thee; And chains forsake each captive's limb

Of all those tribes, whose hills around Have echoed back thy cymbal sound. And victor horn of Ibrahim.

And thou, whose glory and whose crime To earth's remotest bound and clime, In mingled tones of awe and scorn The echoes of a world have borne, My country! glorious at thy birth, A day-star flashing brightly forth-The herald-sign of Freedom's dawn! Oh! who would dream that saw thee then, And watched thy rising from afar, That vapors from oppression's fen Would feed thy upward tending star. Awe-struck, the shout which hailed thy dawn

Would rise so soon, prince, peer and king, To mock thee with their welcoming, Like Hades when her thrones were stirred To greet the down-cast Star of Morning! "Aha! and art thou fallen thus? Art THOU become as one of us?"

Land of my fathers !- there will stand, Amidst that world-assembled band, Those owning thy maternal claim Unweakened by thy crime and shame .-The sad reprovers of thy wrong-The children thou hast spurned so long. Still with affection's fondest yearning To their unnatural mother turning No traitors they !- but tried and real, Whose own is but thy general weal, Still blending with the patriot's zeal,

The Christian's love for human kind, To caste and climate unconfined. A holy gathering !- peaceful all-No threat of war-no savage call For vengeance on an erring brother: But in their stead the God-like plan

To teach the brotherhood of man To love and reverence one another, As sharers of a common blood -The children of a common God!-Yet, even at its lightest word. Shall Slavery's darkest depths be stirred : Spain, watching from her Moro's keep Her slave-ships traversing the deep, And Rio, in her strength and pride, Lifting, along her mountain side, Her snowy battlements and towers-Her lemon groves and tropic bowers, With bitter hate and sullen fear Its freedom-giving voice shall hear; And where my country's flag is flowing, On breezes from Mount Vernon blowing, Above the Nation's council halls, Where Freedom's praise is loud and long, While close beneath the outward walls.

The driver plies his reeking thong-

The hammer of the man-thief falls, O'er hypocritic cheek and brow The crimson flush of shame shall glow: And all who for their native land Are pledging life and heart and hand-Worn watchers o'er her changing weal, Who for her tarnished honor feel-Through cottage-door and council-hall Shall thunder an awakening call. The pen along its page shall burn With all-intolerable scorn-And eloquent rebuke shall go On all the winds that Southward blow : From priestly lips, now sealed and dumb. Like those which Israel heard from him The Prophet of the Cherubim, Or those which sad Esains burled Against a sin-accursed world: Its wizard-leaves the Press shall fling Unceasing from its iron wing, With characters inscribed thereon As fearful in the despot's hall

As to the pomp of Babylon The fire-sign on the palace-wall And, from her dark iniquities, Methinks I see my country rise: Not challenging the nations round To note her tardy justice done -Her captives from their chains unbound.

But tearfully her arms extending Over the pure and proffending;
Her regarded to the now no longer
A bird of party with talons recking,
Above the dying tive shricking,
But, spreading as ther ample wing—
A bread in the weing—

Her prisons opening to the sun.

nointed eyes The pronied the shall be given ; rifice. Atoning for the sign of years,
And wet with the standing for The fire shall be from Heaven!

David Ruggles and the Darg Case.

The undersigned, a committee appointed at a sublic meeting held at Chatham street Chapel, Dec 23, 1839, to inquire into the case of David Ruggles in regard to the late criminal prosecution in the Darg case, have examined the facts in relation thereto; and have no hesitation in saying, that they are perfectly satisfied that the said David Rug-gles has been unjustly implicated and wanted gles has been unjustly implicated and wantonly persecuted. First, by imprisonment in a louth-

subscribers to be left at 143 Nassau st. N. Y.

PHINEAS HUDSON. Jan. 1st, 1840.

SLAVERY.

From the British Emencipator of November 27. A double paper affords us the opportunity of giving at length the report of the Annual Meet. in Jamaica relieved from their bondage, than of our world. giving at length the report of the Annual Meeting of the Birmingham Anti-Slavery Society, which was held in the Town-hall in that borough, on the 20th instant. The very numerous attendance and the high interest excited show that the anti-slavery cause is rooting itself even more deeply in the hearts of the people, now that its immediate triumph has been won. This meeting has a cheering aspect on the hopes of the slave all over the world. A touching mention to retain the state of the principles of slaveholding that powerful instrument, the press, is put into the powerful instrument to the powerful instrument, the powerful instrument to the powerful instrument to the power deeply in the hearts of the people, now that its immediate triumph has been won. This meeting has a cheering aspect on the hopes of the slave all over the world. A touching mention by Dr. Hony of the ten millions of slaves under enthusiastic reception nobly indicated the estimate which his countrymen have formed of his self-denying philanthropy) to a well-timed appeal on that melancholy subject, in which he tomers—a point in which, at so small an expense, laid hold, both of Dr. Lushington, who gave a pledge of a parliamentary effort at the last meeting of the same society, and of Sir Eardley for may be gathered from the following extract:—in may be gathered from the fermion of under the treat us, were situations and circumstances reversed. It considers every man as having and circumstances reversed. It considers every man as having and circumstances reversed. It considers every man as having the analysis and circumstances reversed. It considers every man as having can be a from the treat us, were pledge of a parliamentary effort at the last meeting of the same society, and of Sir Eardler Wilmor, who now gave a similar pledge for himself. Not the least important address, however, was that of Mr. Keep, an abolitionist of this country from the Oberlin Institution in Othics. So highly do we honor the plain-spoken fidelity of those men, so important do we deem it that the facts stated by Mr. Keep should prominently, appear on his authority, that we introduce here that portion of his speech which is controluce here that portion of his speech which is controluce here that portion of his speech which is controluced and of the terms we must refer to the advertisement on our first page. The spirit of the publication in which it stands, a manifest outrage on the terms we must refer to the advertisement on our first page. The spirit of the publication that precise first page. The spirit of the publication in the publication in the publication that the facts stated by Mr. Keep an abolitionist of this country from the Cherlin Institution in Othic and the properties of the publication that the facts stated by Mr. Keep an abolitionist of this country from the Cherlin Institution in Othic country from the Ch

We regret that other attorneys, or whom we hoped better things, are proceeding in a very strange way. It will be well both for them and to American Slavery. (Hear.) He would, their people to obtain legal advice, as to whether any laborer, having once paid rent in money, is not whether the strange way. It will be well both for them and their people to obtain legal advice, as to whether any laborer, having once paid rent in money, is not well as a strange way. It is not not be a so the above so t Any one who examined this fact would come to the conclusion that such a state of things must give birth to untold evils. Out of the twenty-six influence was given to the holders of slaves, who tion. Our object in this article, is to present a were thus enabled to keep on the floor of the few extracts from this sermon, which exhibit the Senate house twenty-five representatives, who look their standing there for the express purpose of frustrating and deteating every effort made in behalf of the unhappy and much wronged slave. (Hear, hear.) He next pointed out the obstacles which were opposed to the efforts of the careful of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a percent of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a percent of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a percent of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a percent of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a percent of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a percent of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a percent of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a percent of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a percent of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a percent of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a percent of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a percent of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a percent of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a percent of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a percent of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a percent of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a percent of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a percent of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a percent of a civil or political kind or political kin success of the abolitionists; and in the congregation in which he (Mr. Keep) was called to be worship." deavor to supply it by stating one simple fact. gospel, and the SOLEMNITIES OF PUBLIC WOR-An able, and talented, and pious clergyman in SHIP. one of the slave states made this declaration:

1 If any minister in a slave state were to preach he whole bible truth, he could not retain his servitude, or state of slavery, as he says, "in a one of the slave states made this declaration : place and his congregation for three months."

This fact would serve to throw the whole system of slavery in the structure of the system of slavery in the structure of the system of slavery to the share of the system of slavery to the share of the system of slavery to the share of the system of ossible for the husband to live ly entitled to personal free

against the will of her master or his would now put it to that assembly, was possible in a community where of things are the community where of things existed, that either religibles and the babes, new born, from the breast lity, in their purity, could flourish? Of helpless mothers, stamping them as slaves three millions of its people, that religion or mor-ality could prevail? (Hear, hear.) There wis a man. one more difficulty to which he would allude, and then he would sit down. That difficulty was prejudice—prejudice against color. It was unknown in England to what an extent this

feeling prevailed. It was a system of the seveest tyranny, extended to the whole black population, whether free or bond. How, he asked, was it possible that slavery could be destroyed

ships, and such as present strong claims to the consideration and sympathy of the friends of humanity and equal rights.

Abolitionists who would embrace the opportunity to afford relief, are respectfully requested to forward their contributions to the address of the subscribers to be left at 143 Nassau st. N. Y.

There are no prayers in aid of the aboutton-graces, with love to God and to their neighbors; whereas, the traffic in man (a phraseology including its appeal when it was uttered, and many thousands more will resolve to God and to their neighbors; whereas, the traffic in man (a phraseology including its appeal when it was uttered, and many thousands more will resolve to God and to their neighbors; whereas, the traffic in man (a phraseology including its appeal when it was uttered, and many thousands more will resolve the right under consideration, then, be inferred from what is called the law of Nature? wash thine heart and thy hands from this ini- But that is the same in Africa as it is in Europe

> auxiliary to the British and Foreign Anti-slavery gro ever so obscure, his poverty ever so great, Society: a step in which it is worthy of being his manners ever so rude, or his mental capaci-Society; a step in which it is worthy of being imitated by similar societies throughout the counties ever so contracted, he has an equal claim to

No sooner are the my riads of African descent whole of our species, are the same in every par

single fact, that in that country one-sixth of the entitled to a six months, and not to a three days' population were considered and treated in law notice to quit. If they do not, we shall for and practice as goods and chattels. (Hear, hear.)

From Zion's Watch-Tower.

Views of Abraham Booth upon Slavery.

states of the Union, thirteen were slave holding states; and with regard to the government of the country, such was its arrangement that there could be no national effort in favor of the emancipation of the negro. Slavery was a state con-cern; but while he said this, he rejoiced in the garded as the truth of God. Abraham Booth, land, and achieved the emancipation and freefact that it formed no portion of the American was a distinguished Baptist Minister of London; dom of her half a million enslaved subjects, constitution. In theory they were not a nation and gave unequivocal expressions of his views of slaveholders, but, in practice he was pained upon the question of Slavery, in a sermon on the shall accelerate its velocity. The name of Abrato say that the result was very different. (Hear, "Commerce in Human Species," &c. which he hear.) The rev. gentleman here referred to the representative system of the American government, by which a most unjust and preponderating his sentiments are entitled to a candid considera-

obstacles which were opposed to the efforts of the of a civil or political kind, but entirely of a perabolitionists in America, compared with those abolitionists in America, compared with those of the friends of freedom had to contend which the friends of freedom had to contend be enjoyed and flourish, without licentiousness—

Up to 1835, Bozal negroes, that is, Africans which the friends of freedom had to contend against in this country; for such was the state of public feeling in the states, that but very few of the churches were prepared to come out, and take their proper stand against this plague-spot which deformed their land. On the contrary, the deformed their land. On the contrary, the forced by every principle of evangelical truth; and specially instructed in some trade, agreeably forced by every principle of evangelical truth; and spitch evangement between the Spanish and forced by every principle of evangelical truth; and spitch evangement between the Spanish and forced by every principle of evangelical truth; and spitch evangement between the Spanish and forced by every principle of evangelical truth; and spitch evangement between the Spanish and forced by every principle of evangelical truth; and spitch evangement between the Spanish and forced by every principle of evangelical truth; and spitch evangement between the Spanish and forced by every principle of evangelical truth; and spitch evangement between the Spanish and forced by every principle of evangelical truth; and spitch evangement between the Spanish and forced by every principle of evangelical truth; and spitch evangement between the Spanish and forced by every principle of evangelical truth; and spitch evangement between the Spanish and forced by every principle of evangelical truth; and spitch evangement between the spanish and spitch every principle of evangement between the spanish and spitch evangement between the spanish and spitch every principle of evangement every principle of evange churches in all the denominations were adopting a course pleasing to the slave-holder, and the endeavor to promote these virtuous affections publicly sold in the market, the same as other ministers and the people were very much in the same as one same state of apathy. (Hear, hear.) The pulpits seldom lifted up their voice in prayer for the

(Hear, hear.) They said that they had no objection to his praying that slavery might be aboutsided. In the stated the doctrine of Jesus, in the sententher to heaven, but they could not permit him to pray for their freedom. (Hear, hear.) Since he had contemplation of the condition of the conditi come into their hall, he had been asked what and contemplation of the condition of three mill-Now, he would simply say, that in the slave claims of "moral justice, benevolence and hustates there were many churches—there was an manity," on their behalf, in the language of Mr. able ministry—there were many communicants.

Booth, is "completely consistent with the communicants in instead of going into detail, he would enmands of the divine law, the grace of the glorious

States of America. With respect to the abuse of their own liberty. Yet even in this of the people, he would merely remark, case, holding their posterity, not guilty of simi-it possible that morality could flourish lar crimes, in a state of slavery, would be a fla-parriage was annulled; where it was grant violation of justice; for such are complete-

wife; for the futher to educate by But such is the practice of slaveholders; the for the matter to nurse her infant of the matter of the grant every new born infant of the innocent and offed people, under their control, and reducing against the will of her master or his But such is the practice of slaveholders: they

And how was it possible, in a While yet the seal of heaven is fresh upon them. hich the bible was shut out from and thus become guilty of a crime, blacker, more

But upon the right of buying and selling, and enslaving human beings, Mr. Booth gives us the following expression! The rebuke is pointed

"Supposing the lawfulness of purchasing and enslaving our innocent fellow creatures were granted, it would be natural to ask, For whom is it lawful, and on what description of unoffending persecuted. First, by imprisonment in a loatisome cell, notwithstanding the most unexceptionable bail had been offered, and subsequently; though
liberated, he was subjected to heavy and unreasonable bail for fourneen months; during all which
time he was prevented from attending to his business, by being compelled to remain within the limits of the jurisdiction of the court.

His recent discharge without the formalities of a
trial, sufficiently exonerates him from the imputation of being concerned in the aileged felony—it
in a country where the colored man was unwelltable bail had been offered, and subsequently; though
liberated, he was subjected to heavy and unreasonwho had been established; for any people, possessing authority to
fremoving this prejudice that the Oberlin a
stitution had been established; for, at the petion of being concerned in the aileged felony—it
may also exhibit the character of the foul conspirapersons does the exercise of that despotic right fall? Is it lawful for the English, the French

-entirely the same all over the globe. Accord The Birmingham has now become a direct ing to this law, be the station of an innocent ne personal liberty with any man upon earth. For the rights of humanity being common to the

it that the facts stated by Mr Keep should prominently, appear on his authority, that we introduce here that portion of his speech which relates to the afflictive and revolting topic of slavery among his countrymen.

consult the chief justice, ere ne changes men, blood, exposed to sale, and actuary partition, women, and children rent. Should be enforce by one whose profession it was to trade in perturbation of Civil and Resign and revolting topic of such a catastrophe stings with distress; and sale of such a catastrophe stings with distress; and actuary partition.

good man upon the great question of slavery; and they are worthy of the name of Abraham Booth. He justly stigmatizes the system of holding in abject bondage, innocent men and women, "as shocking to reason, to conscience, and to common sense"—" as unjust and cruel,

From the Journal of Com Slavery in Cuba.

gation in which he (Mr. Keep) was called to be a pastor, the people met together to consider what they should do with their minister for the trry, and held this doctrine, he certainly would have been regarded as an abolitionist. But has the put one of the Bozals in his place, and thus his identity is lost. Since 1835, the Mixed Court turn the Bozals over to the British Islands. In

owing chiefly to their being excessively over was the state of religion in the slave states? - ions of our American people, in reference to the worked. In the towns, the yearly mortality is about 3 per cent; on the breeding farms, 5; on the coffee plantations, 6 to 7; and on the sugar plantations, 10 to 15 per cent! There is no in crease by births on the plantations. In 15 years the slave population would be swept away, except for the foreign slave trade. The slaves on sugar plantations, from December to May, have only 4 hours for sleep. On the coffee plantations, they work moonlight nights. The proportion of sex be an ex- es on the sugar plantations is 30 females to 70 nales. The proportion of females is larger of coffee plantations. Of the Africans imported contrary to the treaties and to law, the proporion of females is from 30 to 35 per cent. Slaves are badly fed in Cuba. They have no

ground to cultivate for themselves. They are Oils .- Wha shut up nights promiscuously in large enclosures called barracoons, having no roofs. Much of the General Tacon was Governor General for four

years. He took away twenty-eight thousand doubloons, perquisites of office! He received ten dollars a head on all persons brought into the Havana District from Africa. And yet the importations are contrary to law. For nearly a year, no cargo of negroes has seen brought to Cuba under the Spanish flag;

but they are brought under the flags of Portuga nd the United States. Dr. Channing's publications on Slavery have found their way to Cuba, and their contents are privately circulated in Spanish manuscripts Many of the young professional men are abolitionists, and the literature of the island is becoming more and more favorable to the doctrine o

A small volume of literary articles, by a man who was a slave in Cuba, has been printed in

Consul Trist has been acting Consul for Portugal about two years, the former Portuguest Consul having been dismissed. He married a grand-daughter of President Jefferson. He has Sover eld slaves himself in Cuba.

trial, sufficiently exonerates him from the imputation of being concerned in the alleged felony—it inner also exhibit the character of the foul conspiration of being concerned in the alleged felony—it inner also exhibit the character of the foul conspiration of being concerned against his rights and property, but by no placed on an equality with the white, and included into the society of those whose friendsping through all this period a distressing complaint of the eyes, by which he is nearly deprived of vision. The scanty means he had accumulated, with The address of Mr. Scoblb on negro eman-cipation, reported in *The San*, is extremely well Maine, New Hamp-worthy of perusal. Mr. Scoble refutes for ever shire, Vermont, Mas-

a view to obtain medical assistance and relief have been consumed in securing a subsistence.

His situation has been truly one of severe hardships and such as present strong claims to the state of America.

The rev. gent. concluded by earnestly calling and justice, of benevolence and peace. It inspires them by whom it is known and not disfrom a friend at Havana, dated Nov. 29th, free graced, with love to God and to their neighbors; which we make the following extract:—"There whereas, the traffic in MAN (a phraseology includernment having sent agents here to procure bloodhounds to be used in Florida to exterminate the Indians. One of those agents informed at that such was his object, and he has within a day or two return with the conditions upon which they and their keepers can be procured, for the Government to decide. I have not the less doubt it is their intention to use this barbare mode of eradicating that much injured race." [N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

> MAN KILLED BY A Dog.—On Thursday morning last Mr. P. Cassaday, who resided in South ng last Mr. P. Cassaday, who resided in down treet, between Fifth and Sixth, while going down treet, between a should Sixth street, was thrown down upon a sheet a ice, by suddenly coming in contact with a large dog, the fall producing a violent rupture, which terminated in an extensive and acute inflamma-tion, and finally, on friday evening, in deal An operation may have saved the unfortuna

Bank Note Table.

The Bills of all the Banks in the New Kan land States which are in good credit, are received at par, on deposit, by the following Banks, viz:-Atlantic, Atlas, Eagle, Freeman's Globe, Granis, Hamilton, Market, Mechanics, Merchanis, North State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers, Sent Tremont, Traders, Shawmut, Union and Washington

ington.

The Suffolk Bank transacts the business in

MASSACHUSETTS. Fulton Bank, Middling Interest Bank, Commonwealth Bank,
Franklin Bank,
Lafayette Bank,
Nahant Bank, at Lynn. Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea. Middlesex Bank at Cambridge. Roxbury Bank, Bank of Norfolk, Roxbury. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at & Adams. MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland,
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort,
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer,
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg,
Damariscotty Bank, at Newcastle. Damariscotty Bank, at Newcastle.

*Georgia Lumber Company, Portland,
Bangor Commercial Bank, at Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town.
Still Water Canal Bank,
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank at Calais.
Medonak Bank, at Waldoboro.
Medonak Bank, at Waldoboro. Mercantile Bank, at Bangor. Globe Bank, at Bangor. Peoples' Bank, Bangor. Penobscot Bank, Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Wolfsborough Bank, at Wolfsboro'h. VERMONT.
Bank of Bennington, at Bennington,
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester,
Rank of Windsor, at Windsor. Bank of Montpelier

CONNECTICUT. Stamford Bank, at Stamford. Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport. Fairfield County Bank. RHODE ISLAND.
All the Rhode Island Banks.

Corrected Weekly for the New York Evangelia, By W. WARNER, Exchange Broker, 604 Walls Tou propose to for

Bank,
12.50 Calais,
No. 2, 10.00 Stillwater Canal,
No. 3, 6.50 St. Croix, N. Y. super canal, 6.00 Westbrook,
Richmond city mills, 6.50 Oldtown, at Oreno,
Rye Flour, 4.00 Oxford, at Fryburg,
Indian Meal, 4.00 Wolfsborough, N. H.
RAIN. GRAIN. Wheat, N. R. 1.32 Manchester, 11 1.16 St. Albans, 10 70 Chulsea, Mam. .63 Farm. & Mech. .69 Adams, S. V. .40 Felton, Beston, 3 Rye, Corn, Barley, Oats, Beans, per ti 15.00 Franking, to 2.20 Commonwealth, do. 2.31 Lafayette, do. 1.08 Middling Interest 1.20 Bank, do. 70 Manut at Lyne, 12.50 Norfolk at Rusbury 13.5 8.50 Rusbury, do. 14.61 therritville, R. L. 8.50 Year York.

Beef, Mess,
"Prime,
Pork, Mess,
"Prime,
Prime,
"Fresh, per
Butter, Orange .20 Notes of New Banks, .18 Law, .9 Pennsylvariat 20 Par in Philadelphia, 3 all U. S. Bank, et al. .25 All U. .25 All U. S. Bank, et al. .25 All U. S. Bank, .33 New Jersey. .29 Manufac. Bank Bolle-

St. Uhea, Liverpool, TALLOW, EXCHANGE.

le on Eng 60 days, 4.90 Georgia, Tennessee

Louis, Amer. Gold, UNCURRENT MONEY.

as naturally infert This supposed infibeen the compint of pains of a guide convers. And with a terr that the slave is ness of his master thim as a brute. As of uniter have been

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POONE BOOK A

Baptist C

The plan sug ing of the Tenn Baptist College which was repor lished in the mi perceive, with present at the au The friends of it would, doubtles pinions enterta ower to gratify reports of proces ne extent, an letters, all, with plan. As a spec of them short ex The Rev. B. tille, Ky., exten high literary auc successful teach Hampton Institu many emineu cently Preside

" I rejoice tha ogical Branch or the benefit of xcellent, and pr ion, as briefly . You will b entrate the ener nplishment of Our Rev. broom in Marietta Cof the Judson se recent exc all perused with

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"The Report eived, is a mo document, got up on have, in the ot elsewhere in meris—men of ready hands. It our brethren arou biding for the che l'here are tenth a se to give the den tation in our course, be occupied by powers, like the land of powers like the land of powers. d powers, like the ess the most of " From what I

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